



# **The PVS Tool**

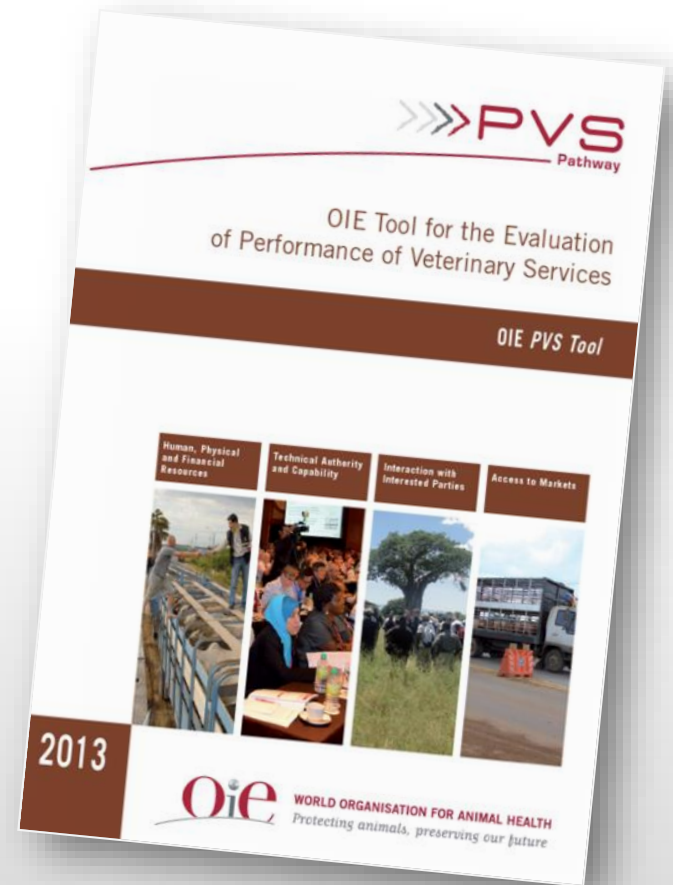
## **Introduction to the concept of Fundamental Components and Critical Competencies**

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PVS Pathway Orientation Training for South East Asia  
10-13 December 2019, Bangkok

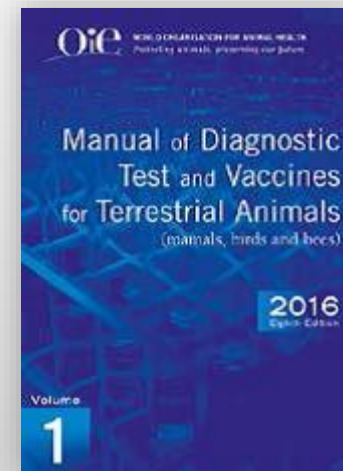
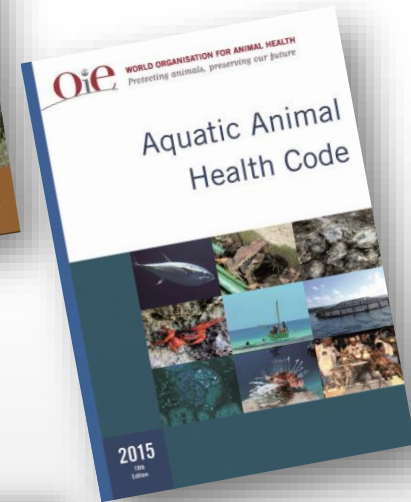
# The PVS Tool

- The OIE PVS Tool is designed to assess the performance of the VS by:
  - > Evaluating the VS against TAHC standards
  - > Identifying gaps and weaknesses in complying with OIE standards
  - > Working with interested parties to develop a shared vision
  - > Identifying strategic initiatives and establishing priorities



# OIE standards

- TAHC, AAHC and other codes/manuals provide standards for animal health and welfare
- Also set criteria for
  - Quality of Veterinary Services
    - Quality Standards for VS
    - Evaluation of the VS



# Why use the PVS Tool?

- **Independent evaluation**
  - › Provides national and international support of the VS
  - › Performed using OIE experts
- **Bilateral negotiations**
  - › Evaluate an exporting country's VS to assist in trade negotiations
  - › Undertaken by mutual agreement
- **Self-evaluation**
  - › Assess country's own VS performance
  - › By internal experts with input by OIE if requested



# PVS Tool – approach

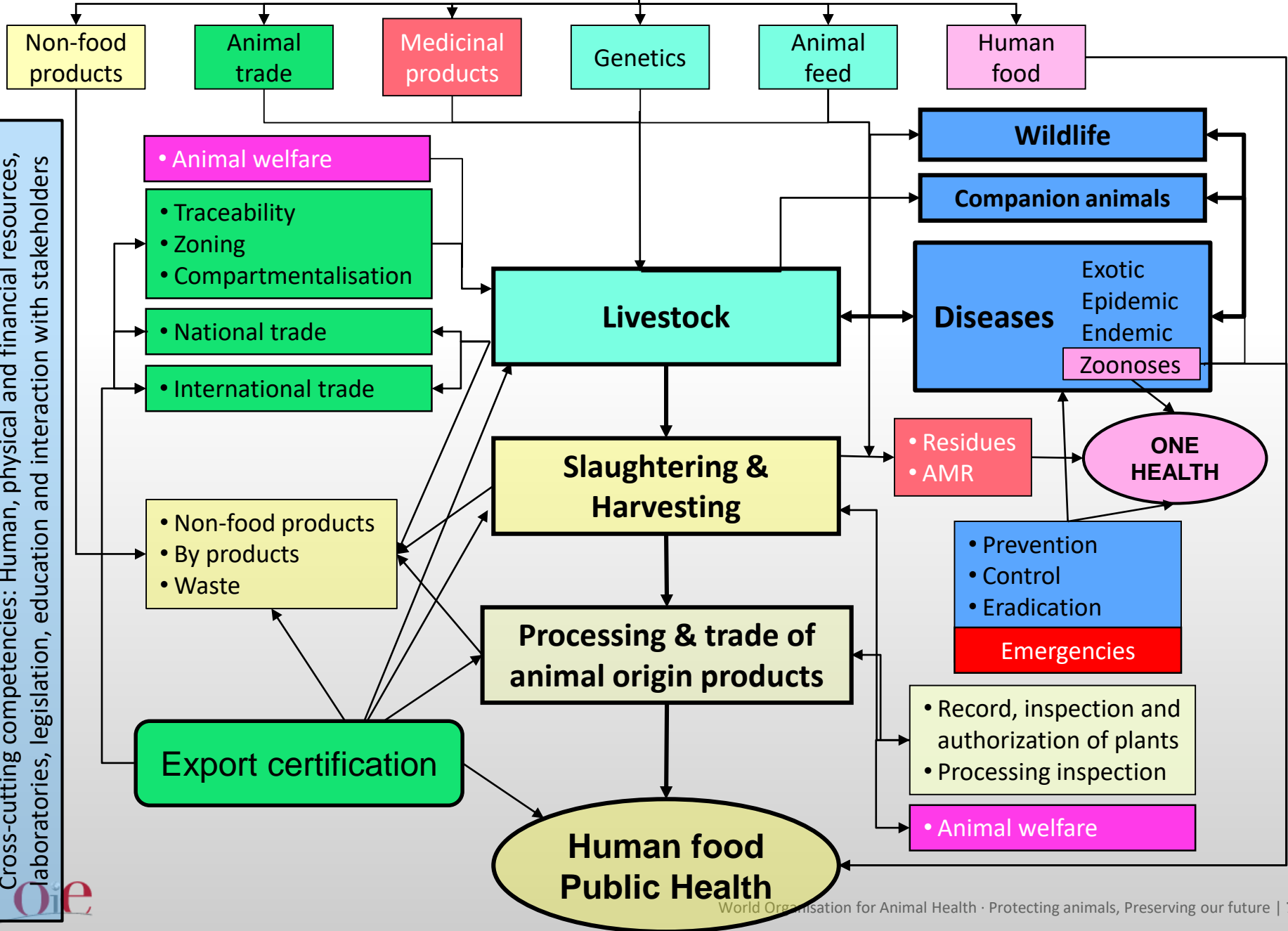
- A standardised methodology
  - Reliable
  - Accurate
  - Comparable
    - Over time
    - Between countries
- Manuals
  - The Tool
  - For the Assessor



# What is evaluated?

## The whole 'Veterinary Domain'!

Border inspection (for imported). Record, inspection and authorisation (for imported and national)



# Definitions of the VS

## Veterinary Services\*

Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations that implement

- Animal health and welfare measures
- Other standards and recommendations, as in the TAHC and AAHC
- Are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority
- Private sector veterinarians and organisations including:
  - Veterinary para-professionals
  - Aquatic animal health professionals
  - Normally accredited by the Veterinary Authority

\* As defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*



# Definitions of the VS

## **Veterinary Authority\***

The Governmental Authority with responsibility for

- The implementation of animal health and welfare
- International veterinary certification
- Other standards and recommendations of the TAHC and AAHC

## **Competent Authority\***

The Veterinary Authority, or other Authority, with responsibility for

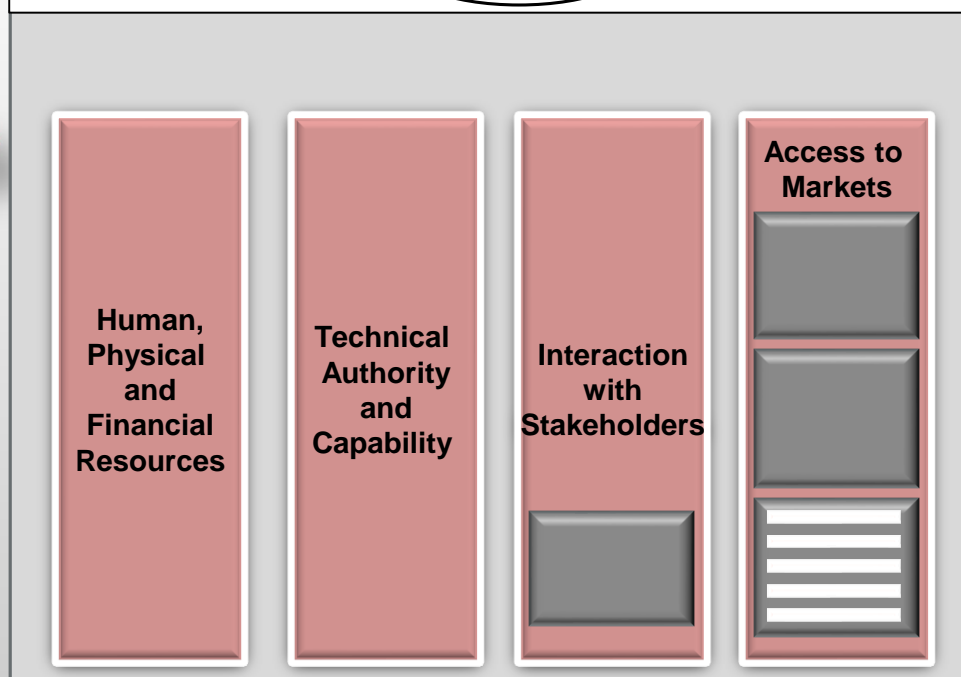
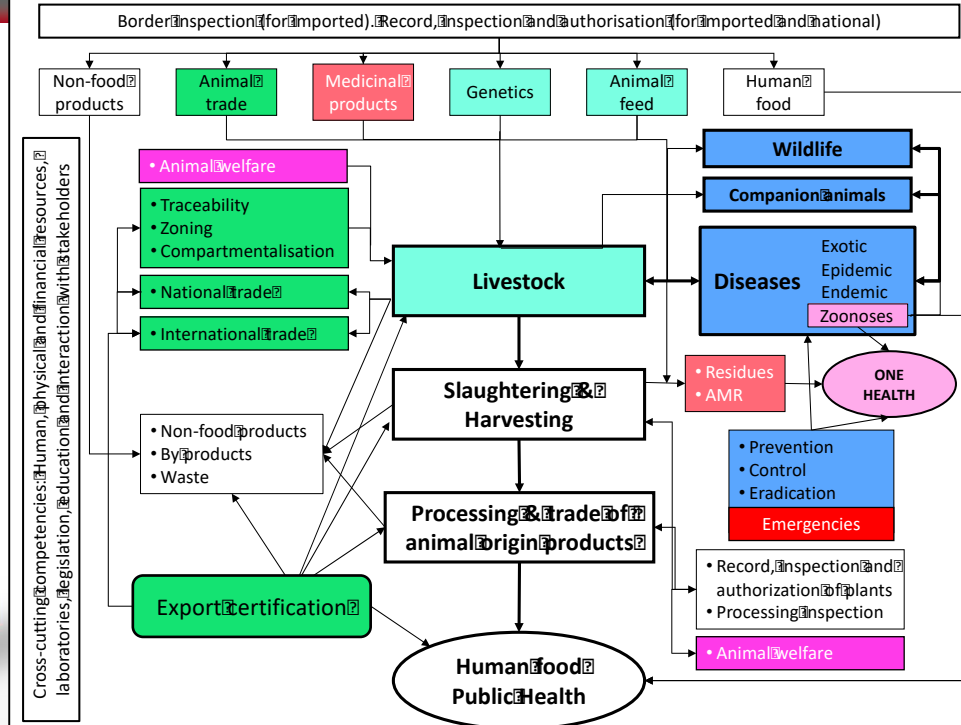
- The implementation of animal health and welfare
- International veterinary certification
- Other standards and recommendations of the TAHC and AAHC

\* As defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

# The PVS methodology

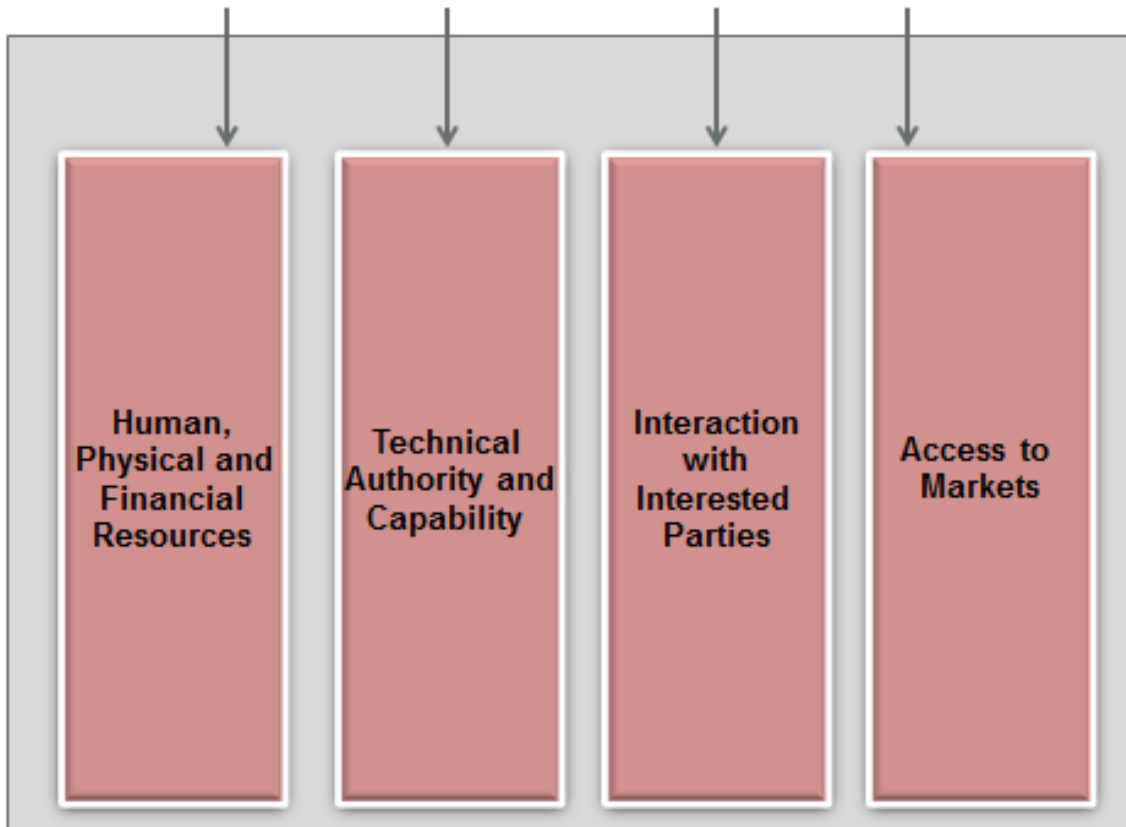
# The task

- Complex
- Develop categories and assessment criteria for the ‘Veterinary Domain’
  - 45 ‘Critical Competencies’
  - 4 ‘Fundamental Components’

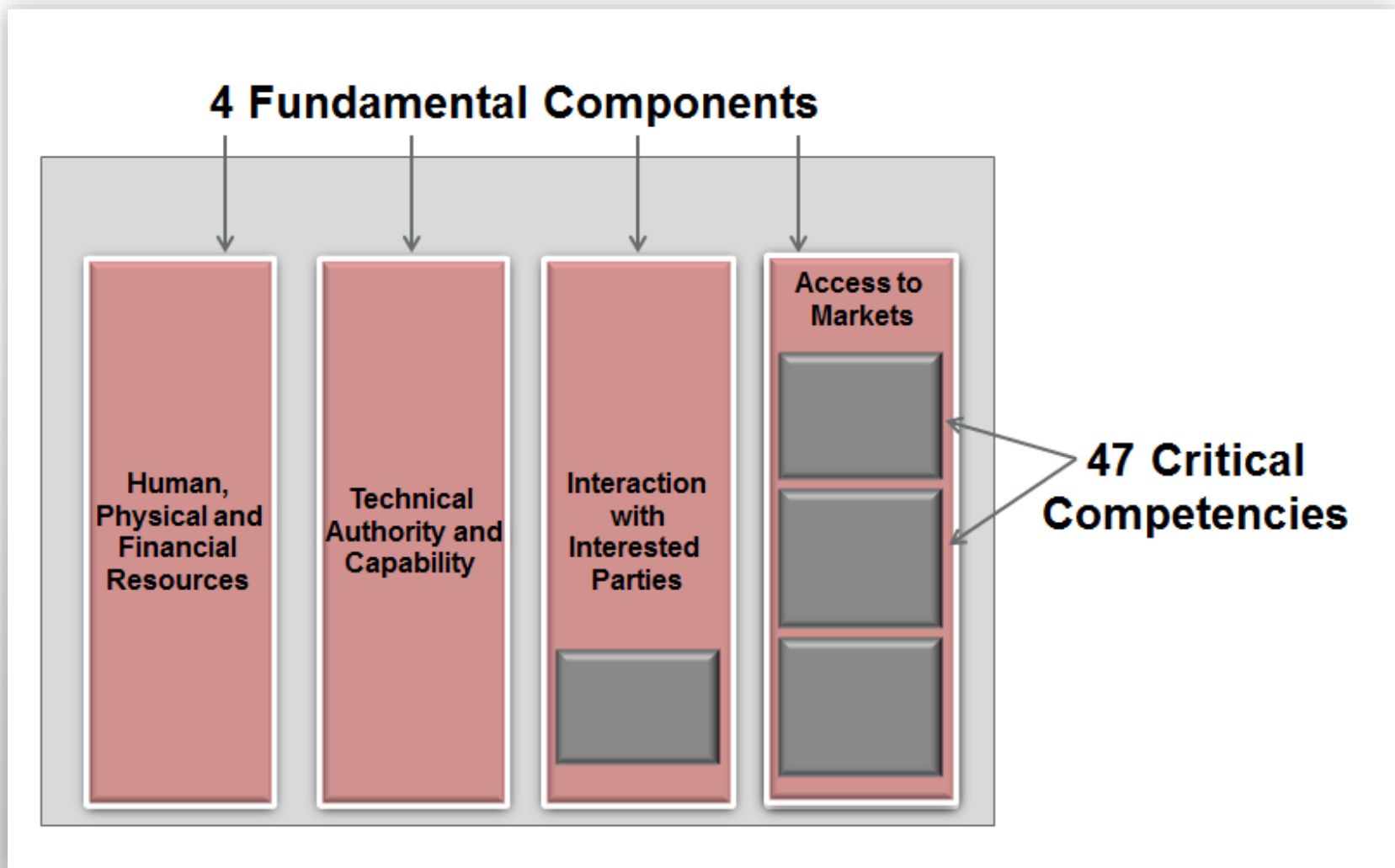


# The PVS Tool – graphic needs updating

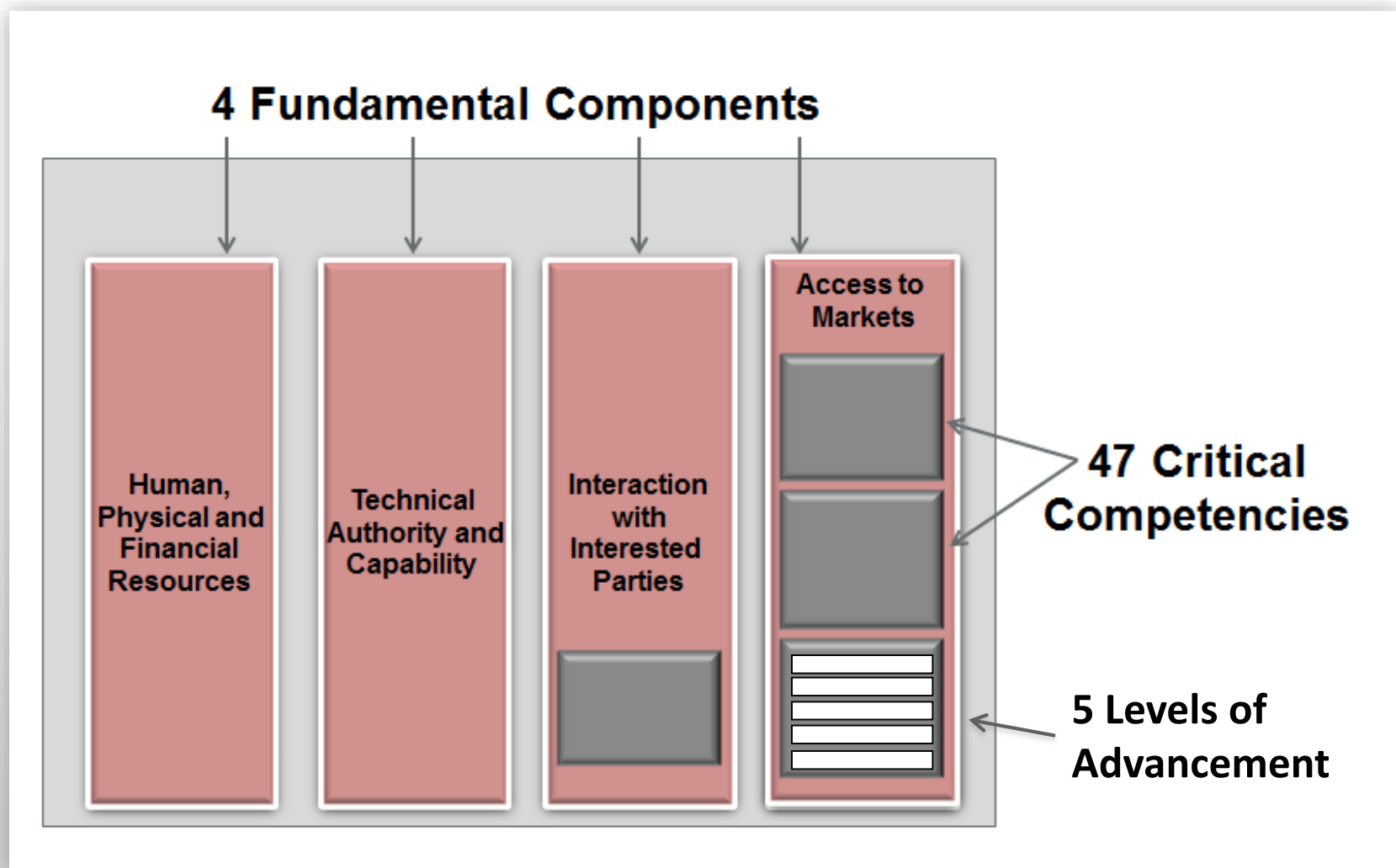
## 4 Fundamental Components



# The PVS Tool - – graphic needs updating



# The PVS Tool – graphic needs updating



# The Critical Competencies (CCs)

The **45** Critical Competencies cover:

- **Staffing** – veterinarians, technical and para-professionals
- **Resources** – facilities, transport, laboratories, funding
- **Management** – coordination, policy and programme development
- **Programme delivery** – laboratories, risk analysis, border control, surveillance, disease control, emergency preparedness, food safety/veterinary public health, drug control, welfare
- **Legislation and the VSB**
- **Communications** – consultations, delegations and joint programme development
- **International trade and market access** – certification, zoning, compartmentalisation

# The Critical Competencies (CCs)

A Critical Competency (CC) is:

**‘a specific competency required for the VS to comply with OIE standards’**

For example : 1.7 Physical resources and capital investment

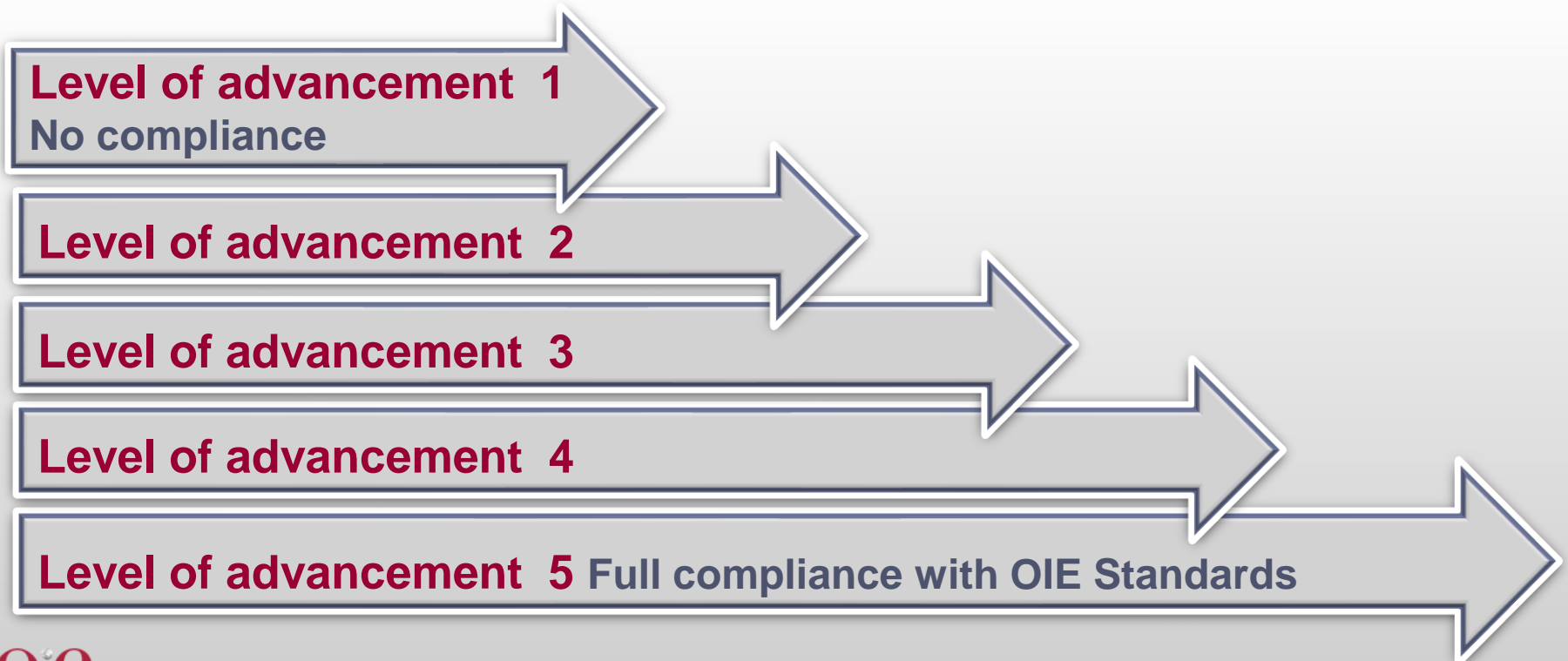
The access of the VS to functional and well-maintained physical resources including buildings, transport, information technology (e.g. internet access), cold chain, and other necessary equipment or structures. This includes whether major capital investment is available.





# CCs – Levels of Advancement

- > **5 levels** of advancement for each Critical Competency
- > Progressive: a higher level assumes **compliance with all preceding levels**
- > Increasing compliance with OIE standards

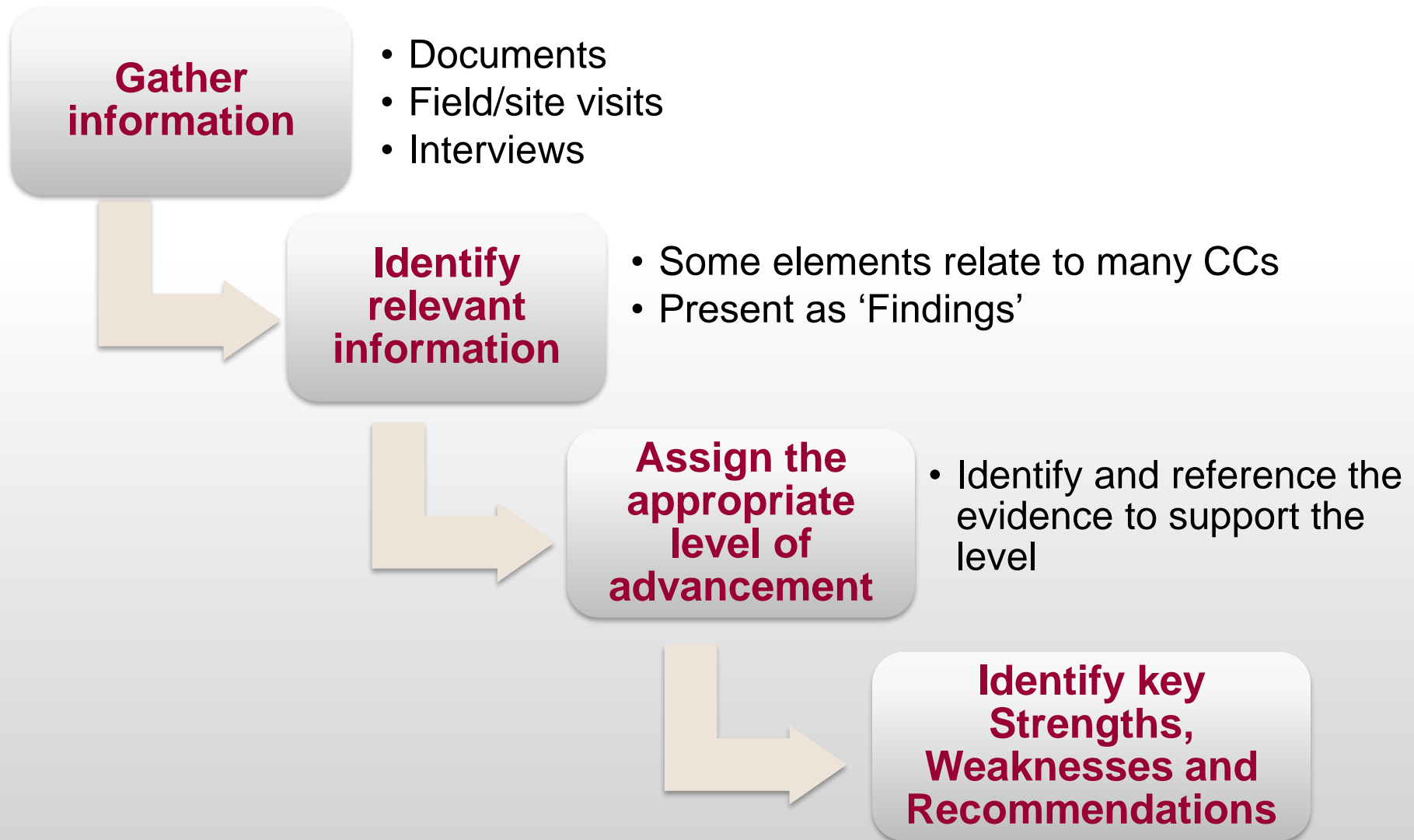


**EXAMPLE**

## Level of advancement - example

<b>I-7 Physical resources and capital investment</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p>The access of the VS to functional and well-maintained physical resources including buildings, transport, information technology (e.g. internet access), cold chain, and other necessary equipment or structures. This includes whether major capital investment is available.</p>	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some state/provincial levels, but maintenance, as well as replacement of obsolete items, occurs rarely.
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, state/provincial and some local levels but maintenance, as well as replacement of obsolete items, occurs irregularly.
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained. Major capital investments occur occasionally to improve the VS operational infrastructure over time.
	5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, state/provincial and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced items become available. Major capital investments occur regularly to improve the VS operational capability and infrastructure.

# Assessing a Critical Competency



# Critical Competencies – Evaluation report

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Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

**Results from Previous PVS Pathway Missions:**

(Example only – team to complete)

- PVS Evaluation (2007) - Level 2
- PVS Gap Analysis (2009) – Level 3 (5-year target)
- PVS Evaluation Follow-Up (2012) - Level 3
- PVS Gap Analysis (Update, 2014) - Level 4 (5-year target)

**Findings:**

*Narrative*

**Key Changes from 20XX to 20XX** (year of last PVS Evaluation/Follow-up mission) to (year of current mission):

Max. 2-3 dot points

- Bullet point 1

**Strengths:**

- Bullet point 1

**Weaknesses:**

- Bullet point 1

**Recommendations:**

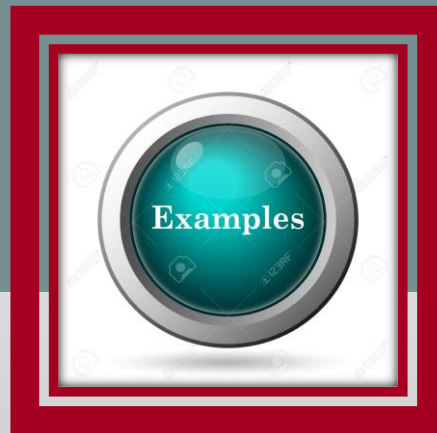
- Bullet point 1

**Evidence** (as listed in Appendix 6):

- Definition
- Level of Advancement
- Previous PVS results
- Findings
- Key changes
- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Recommendations
- Evidence

# Critical Competencies (CCs)

## EXAMPLES



# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment



Veterinary Clinic,  
Dubai

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

## investment

I-7 Physical resources and capital investment	Levels of advancement
<p>The access of the VS to functional and well-maintained physical resources including buildings, transport, information technology (e.g. internet access), cold chain, and other necessary equipment or structures. This includes whether major capital investment is available.</p>	<p>1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.</p>
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# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment



## Sources of verification → Evidence

- > Suitability of resources (visual)
- > Inventory of resources including buildings, IT/comms equipment, laboratory, transport, cold chain, etc.
- > Distribution of resources
- > Resources management
  - > including location, age
  - > maintenance and replacement
  - > disposal
- > Advanced/sophisticated equipment
- > Capital investment plans and budget

**EXAMPLE**



Animal Health Office,  
Dili, Timor Leste



# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment



## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.2.4: Evaluation criteria for quality system
  - > Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
    - > Point 2. Administration
      - Accommodation: The VS premises are suitable
      - Communications: The VS should have effective communications systems, especially for animal health surveillance and control programmes.
      - Transport: The VS have sufficient reliable transport available

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
    - > Point 3. Technical
      - Cold chain for laboratory samples and veterinary medicines
      - Diagnostic laboratories - updated, maintained, etc.)
      - Research
  - > Article 3.2.10: Performance assessment & audit programmes
    - > Point 3. Compliance
  - > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
    - > Point 4. Administration details

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

## Findings

EXAMPLE

- Headquarters in new building with sufficient room, aircon in place and a back up generator. HQ Staff have laptops and printers, no LAN, and comms and internet access poor. Have an inventory system (paper based)
- Central laboratory in older buildings in need of maintenance, lab equipment mostly aged and often no longer used/operational
- HQ transport available, mostly provided by donors. Have a purpose built ute for clinical services and vaccine delivery (has cold store)
- Sub-national offices in main province buildings with good space, laptops available, some internet access. Officers provide own transport, no mobile phones provided
- Local offices variable often poor, have domestic fridges but no generators
- Capital investment ad hoc only; some donor support in labs; little maintenance budget

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

## investment

I-7 Physical resources and capital investment	Levels of advancement	EXAMPLE
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# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

## Strengths

- Good HQ offices, IT, etc. with back up generator
- Specialist ute for vaccine al services/ vaccine delivery
- Provincial offices good but no transport provided

## Weaknesses

- Field offices often poor
- No capital and little maintenance budget
- Dependent on donor funding – transport/labs
- No transport provided at sub-national
- Poor internet access



# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

## Recommendations

- Develop a five year plan to improve lab and sub-national facilities and equipment including a budget for maintenance/upgrades
- Develop an IT based, inventory system to record purchase dates, maintenance schedules and expected replacement dates



# CC II-13: Animal welfare



Examples



## EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare

<b>II-13 Animal welfare</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to legislate and implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.</i></p>	1. There is no national legislation or regulations on <i>animal welfare</i> .
<p><i>This requires consultation and coordination with Competent Authorities, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, as appropriate.</i></p>	2. There is limited national legislation or regulations on <i>animal welfare</i> covering some of the OIE standards, with limited stakeholder or public awareness.
	3. The national legislation and regulations on <i>animal welfare</i> cover most OIE standards, with some awareness programmes and implementation, but are in conformity with international standards in only some sectors (e.g. for the export sector).
	4. <i>Animal welfare</i> programmes, supported by suitable legislation and regulations, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards and are applied to most sectors and species with stakeholder and public awareness. Documented compliance programmes, including consequences for non-compliance are available.
	5. <i>Animal welfare</i> programmes, supported by suitable legislation and regulations, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards. Comprehensive national programmes are applied to all sectors and species with the active involvement of stakeholders. The <i>animal welfare</i> programmes, including non-compliance issues, are subject to regular audit and review, with documented cases of responding effectively to non-compliance.

EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare



### Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation and regulatory framework and standards
- Official programme
- Activity reports, documents and record keeping
- Resources and budget
- VS roles and responsibilities, 'Competent Authorities'
- Private sector role and engagement
- Knowledge of international standards
- Site visits and interviews – transporters, markets, abattoirs
- Audits and reports

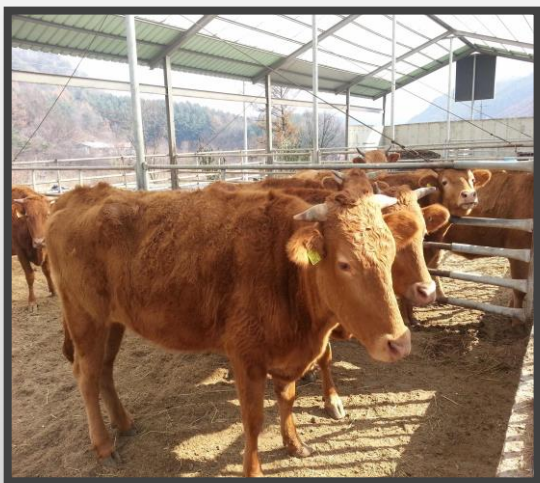
EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare



EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare



## CC II-13: Animal welfare

### Findings

- Animal welfare has become an important issue for the general public
- The VA has regulations for the commercial transport of animals, but much is informal
- Informal veterinary activities take place
- Religious considerations affect management of animal slaughter
- Animal Cruelty Law (1994) was established before the development of OIE guidelines. Some new regulations are aligned with current OIE standards
- The Animal Welfare Department has two veterinarians and one support staff – they work with municipal and district veterinary officers
- The Animal Welfare Department proposes and implements welfare regulations, responds to public complaints, inspects animal facilities and provides animal welfare information lectures to the public.

EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare

<b>II-13 Animal welfare</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
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EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare

### II-13 Animal welfare

*The authority and capability of the VS to legislate and implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.*

*This requires consultation and coordination with Competent Authorities, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, as appropriate.*

### Levels of advancement

1. There is no national legislation or regulations on *animal welfare*.
2. There is limited national legislation or regulations on *animal welfare* covering some of the OIE standards, with limited stakeholder or public awareness.
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EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare

### Strengths

- Active animal welfare programme
- High public awareness
- Animal welfare regulations and procedures for most sectors
- Two full-time veterinarians for animal welfare issues

### Weaknesses

- Informal transport largely uncontrolled
- Informal 'veterinary' activities observed
- Slaughter not included in the animal welfare legislation - stunning only applied to pigs





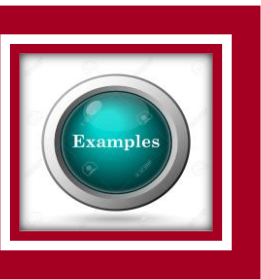
EXAMPLE

## CC II-13: Animal welfare

### Recommendations

- Develop an animal welfare programme to cover informal activities
- Take OIE guidelines into consideration when developing future animal welfare regulations





# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection



**EXAMPLE**

# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

➔ A. **Passive** surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation

B. **Active** surveillance and monitoring

EXAMPLE

# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive



## Sources of verification → Evidence

- Animal populations and distribution
- Disease lists and maps; database and information management
- Priority and notifiable disease lists
- Disease knowledge including zoonoses, epidemiology skills
- VS network and field services/officers; abattoirs, markets, etc.
- Private sector systems, reports, integration
- Reports/records of disease investigations, surveys, communications
- Sample collection and lab testing
- Legislation
- Animal ID and traceability
- Knowledge of OIE standards
- Audits, M&E

EXAMPLE

# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection

## Passive

EXAMPLE

<p><b>II-4 Surveillance and early detection</b></p> <p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their animal populations, including wildlife, in a timely manner.</i></p> <p><b>A Passive surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation</b></p> <p><i>A surveillance system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally notifiable diseases (and relevant emerging diseases) in a timely manner.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Levels of advancement</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The VS have very limited passive surveillance capacity, with no formal disease list, little training/awareness and/or inadequate national coverage. Disease outbreaks are not reported or reporting is delayed.</li> <li>2. The VS have basic passive surveillance authority and capacity. There is a formal disease list with some training/awareness and some national coverage. The speed of detection and level of investigation is variable. Disease outbreak reports are available for some species and diseases.</li> <li>3. The VS have some passive surveillance capacity with some sample collection and laboratory testing. There is a list of notifiable diseases with trained field staff covering most areas. The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems. Disease outbreak investigation reports are available for most species and diseases.</li> <li>4. The VS have effective passive surveillance with routine laboratory confirmation and epidemiological disease investigation (including tracing and pathogen characterisation) in most animal sectors, and covering producers, markets and slaughterhouses. There are high levels of awareness and compliance with the need for prompt reporting from all animal owners/handlers and the field VS.</li> <li>5. The VS have comprehensive passive surveillance nationwide providing high confidence in the <i>notifiable disease</i> status in real time. The VS routinely report surveillance information to producers, industry and other stakeholders. Full epidemiological disease investigations are undertaken in all relevant cases with tracing and active follow up of at-risk establishments.</li> </ol>
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# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

Waterfowl



Traders

Epi studies

Farm  
biosecurity



Wild birds

# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

## Findings

- Good animal population data and maps based on updated census
- List of notifiable diseases
- Epidemiologists with Masters/PhDs at HQ
- Field epi training courses run for all veterinary staff
- Passive surveillance data captured through SMS system from field officers
- Samples commonly collected and tested in labs; lab data combined with field data in AHIS
- Transport available and appropriate budget
- Few private vets; government officers at abattoirs and main markets
- Good awareness amongst livestock owners to report; reporting back to producers can be delayed; few reports on poultry disease
- Good information sharing with the human health services but no joint investigations

# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection

## Passive

<p><b>II-4 Surveillance and early detection</b></p>	<p><b>Levels of advancement</b></p>
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# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

<p><b>II-4 Surveillance and early detection</b></p> <p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their animal populations, including wildlife, in a timely manner.</i></p> <p><b>A Passive surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation</b></p> <p><i>A surveillance system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally notifiable diseases (and relevant emerging diseases) in a timely manner.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Levels of advancement</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The VS have very limited passive surveillance capacity, with no formal disease list, little training/awareness and/or inadequate national coverage. Disease outbreaks are not reported or reporting is delayed.</li> <li>2. The VS have basic passive surveillance authority and capacity. There is a formal disease list with some training/awareness and some national coverage. The speed of detection and level of investigation is variable. Disease outbreak reports are available for some species and diseases.</li> <li>3. The VS have some passive surveillance capacity with some sample collection and laboratory testing. There is a list of notifiable diseases with trained field staff covering most areas. The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems. Disease outbreak investigation reports are available for most species and diseases.</li> <li>4. The VS have effective passive surveillance with routine laboratory confirmation and epidemiological disease investigation (including tracing and pathogen characterisation) in most animal sectors, and covering producers, markets and slaughterhouses. There are high levels of awareness and compliance with the need for prompt reporting from all animal owners/handlers and the field VS.</li> <li>5. The VS have comprehensive passive surveillance nationwide providing high confidence in the <i>notifiable disease</i> status in real time. The VS routinely report surveillance information to producers, industry and other stakeholders. Full epidemiological disease investigations are undertaken in all relevant cases with tracing and active follow up of at-risk establishments.</li> </ol>
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# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

## Strengths

- Passive disease surveillance programme with use of diagnostic testing
- Good support from private sector
- Good coordination with public health services
- Effective AHIS (animal health information system)
- Specialist epidemiologists available

## Weaknesses

- Reporting back to producers is often lacking or delayed
- Limited information on the poultry industry or its health status



# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

## Recommendations

- Ensure the results of all samples tested are provided back to the owner/producer, in good time; the significance of these results should also be interpreted for the livestock owner
- Engage with the poultry industry and develop surveillance programmes of mutual benefit
- There is also the opportunity to work more closely with public health in joint investigations



# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

A. **Passive** surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation

 B. **Active** surveillance and monitoring

EXAMPLE

# CC II-4B: Surveillance and early detection

## Active

<p><b>II.4B Active surveillance and monitoring</b></p> <p><i>Surveillance targeting a specific disease, infection or hazard to determine its prevalence, measure progress in disease control or support the demonstration of disease freedom (with passive surveillance), most often in the form of pre-planned surveys with structured sampling and laboratory testing.</i></p>	<p><b>Levels of advancement</b></p>
	<p>1. The VS have no active surveillance programme.</p>
	<p>2. The VS conduct active surveillance for one or a few <i>diseases, infections or hazards</i> (of economic or zoonotic importance), but the surveillance is not representative of the population and the surveillance methodology is not revised regularly. The results are reported with limited analysis.</p>
	<p>3. The VS conduct active surveillance using scientific principles and OIE standards for some <i>diseases, infections or hazards</i>, but it is not representative of the susceptible populations and/or is not updated regularly. The results are analysed and reported to stakeholders.</p>
	<p>4. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some <i>diseases, infections or hazards</i> which is representative of all susceptible populations and is updated regularly. Results are routinely analysed, reported and used to guide further surveillance activities, disease control priorities, etc.</p>
<p>5. The VS conduct ongoing active surveillance for most significant <i>diseases, infections and hazards</i> and apply it to all susceptible populations. The results are routinely analysed and used to guide disease control and other activities. The active surveillance programmes are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure they meet country needs and OIE reporting obligations.</p>	

# CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Active



## Sources of verification → Evidence

- Animal premises, populations and distribution
- Disease control programmes and information management
- Resources to run surveys: design, technical and field staff, equipment, materials
- Risk analysis used for survey design/targeting populations
- Private sector communications and support, joint programmes
- International support
- Evidence of surveys undertaken –annual, sporadic
- Survey reports
- Knowledge of OIE standards
- Audits, M&E and critical review

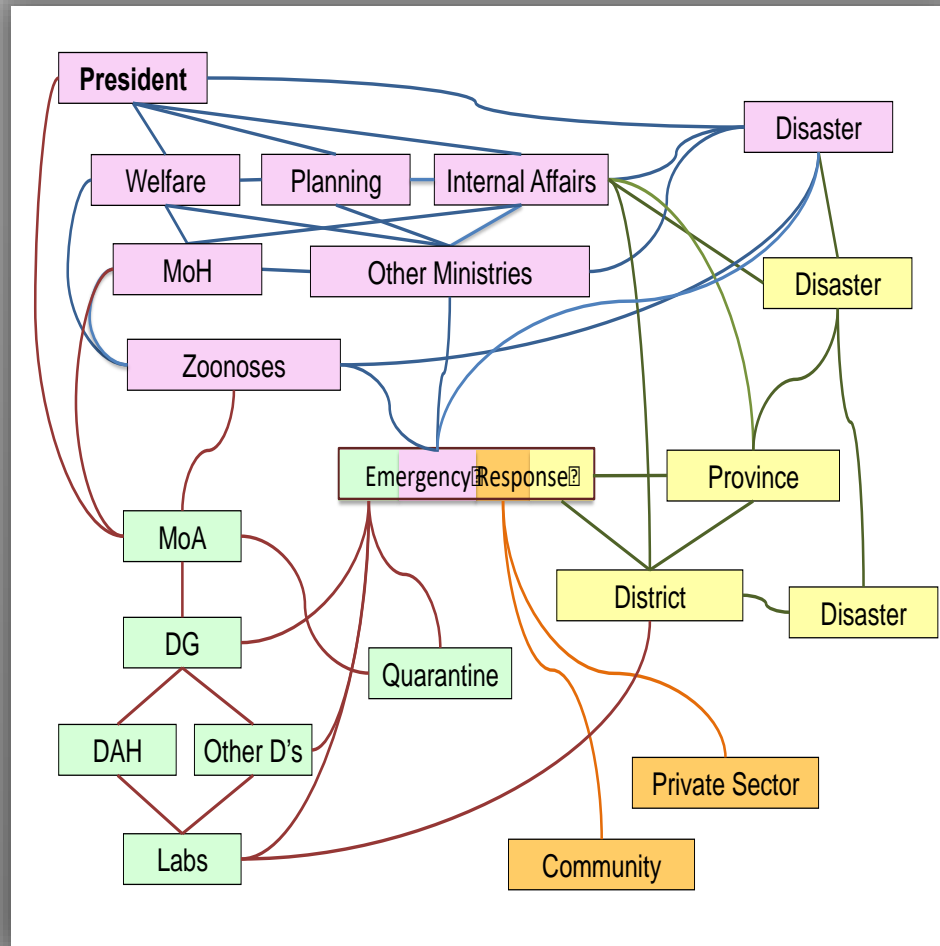
EXAMPLE



# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services



EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE

## CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

- A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)
- B. **External** coordination



**EXAMPLE**

# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

<b>I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<b>I.6A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</b>	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
<i>The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate their mandated activities with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer or equivalent), to the field level of the VS, as relevant to the OIE Codes (e.g. surveillance, disease control, food safety, emergency preparedness and response).</i>	2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.
	3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities, such as for export certification, border control and/or emergency response.
	4. There are formal, documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for most activities, including surveillance (and reporting) and disease control programmes.
	5. There are formal and fully documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities, and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated to re-define roles and optimise efficiency as necessary.

**EXAMPLE**

# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

## I.6B. External coordination

(including the One Health approach)

*The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, in order to implement all national activities relevant to the OIE Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).*

*Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. wildlife health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).*

## Levels of advancement

1. There is no external coordination with other government authorities.
2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities at national level, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.
3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding) for some activities and/or sectors at the national level.
4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities (such as for One Health), and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country, including at state/provincial level.
5. There are external coordination mechanisms for all activities, from national to field, and these are periodically reviewed and updated to re-clarify roles and optimise efficiency.

EXAMPLE

# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services



## Sources of verification → Evidence

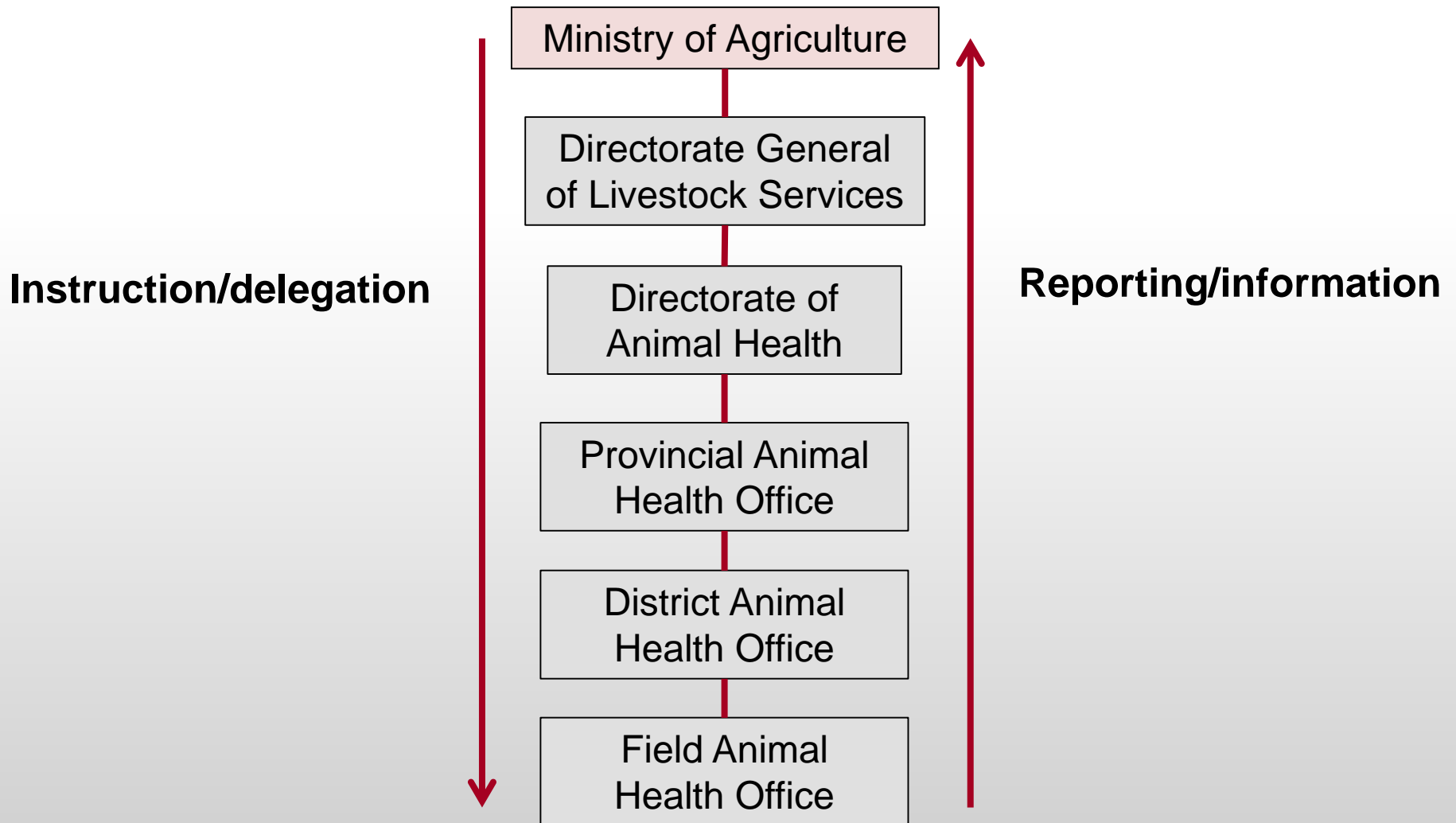
### A. Internal

- Organisational charts
- Job descriptions/administration levels/roles & responsibilities
- Listed VS sectors and institutions
- Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- Reports of meetings, reviews, updates on activities available

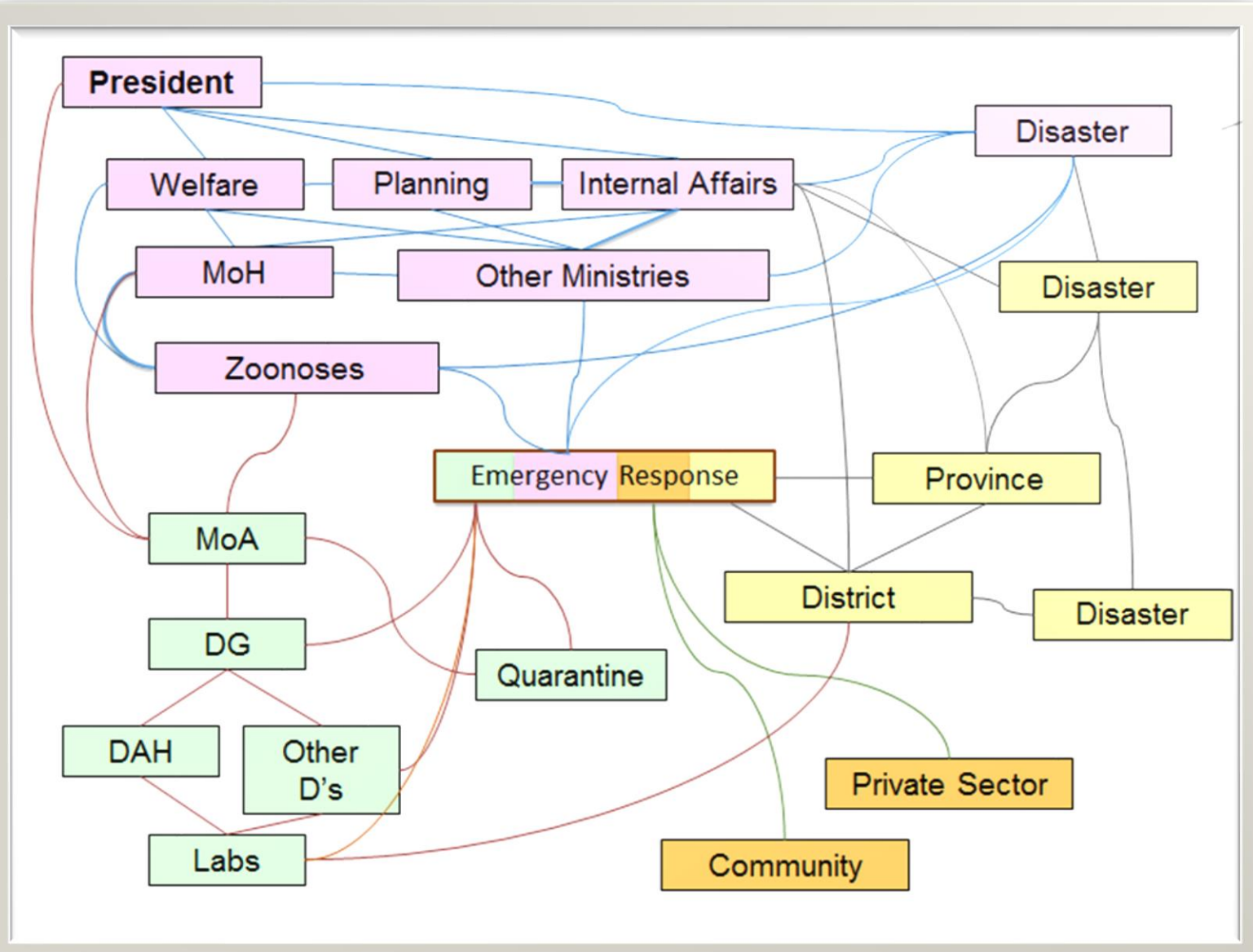
### B. External (One Health)

- List of non VA managed VS activities e.g. food safety, wildlife, etc.
- List of 'Competent Authorities'
- Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- Communication links and data/information sharing
- Procedures, committees, meetings and their membership and minutes

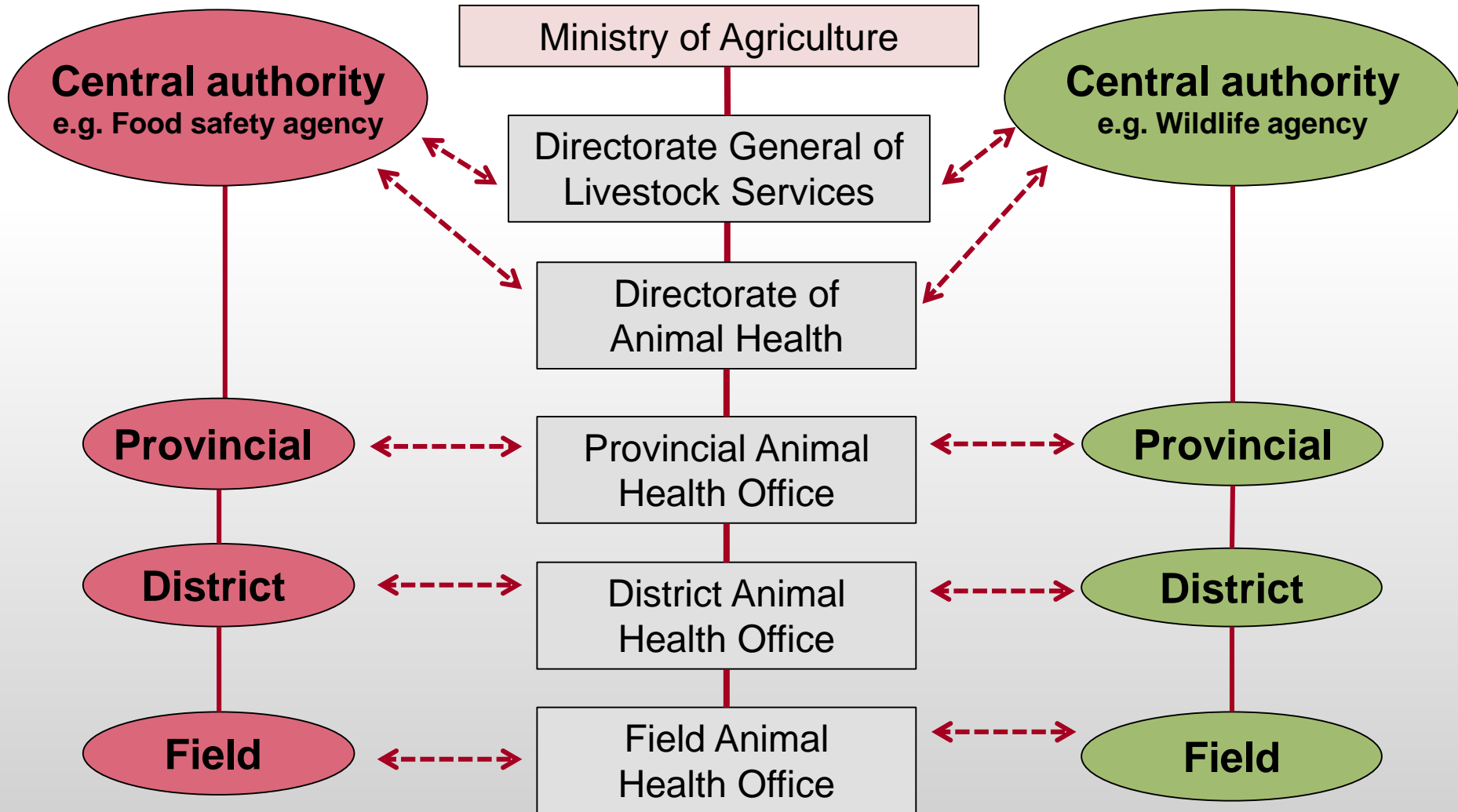
# A simple 'Chain of command'...



# Or more complex!



# External Coordination – One Health?



# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

## Findings

- Organisational charts available
- Clear chain of command within the VA with internal coordination mechanisms for all activities
- Matrix management at regional offices creates some confusion over authority to manage (technical leadership from VA but line management from province)
- Field activities are well documented; good communication with DVOs allowing rapid flow of information to and from the central level
- Periodic review and update on programmes and programme delivery
- Chain of command between the VA and municipal veterinarians is poor – there is no direct flow of information or coordination

EXAMPLE

## CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

➔ A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)

B. **External** coordination



**EXAMPLE**

## **CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal**

<b>I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p><b>I.6A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</b></p> <p><i>The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate their mandated activities with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer or equivalent), to the field level of the VS, as relevant to the OIE Codes (e.g. surveillance, disease control, food safety, emergency preparedness and response).</i></p>	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
	2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.
	3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities, such as for export certification, border control and/or emergency response.
	4. There are formal, documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for most activities, including surveillance (and reporting) and disease control programmes.
	5. There are formal and fully documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities, and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated to re-define roles and optimise efficiency as necessary.

EXAMPLE

## CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services	Levels of advancement
<p><b>I.6A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</b></p> <p><i>The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate their mandated activities with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer or equivalent), to the field level of the VS, as relevant to the OIE Codes (e.g. surveillance, disease control, food safety, emergency preparedness and response).</i></p>	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
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	5. There are formal and fully documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities, and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated to re-define roles and optimise efficiency as necessary.

# CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

## Strengths

- Well defined chain of command
- Field procedures are well understood, periodically reviewed and updated regularly
- Changes in animal health status or procedures are rapidly communicated to the field and supported by clear procedures; good reporting back from the field

## Weaknesses

- Under the matrix management organisational structure is not always clear who is 'in charge'
- The official role of the VA over food safety inspection by municipal veterinarians is weak



EXAMPLE

## CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

### Recommendations

- Review the matrix management system and organisational chart
- Define and document the chain of command for all official activities
- Define management and coordination with municipal veterinarians



EXAMPLE

## CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)

 B. **External** coordination

## CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

### Findings

- Coordination procedures with Customs for border security.
- Inter-ministerial committees (food safety, veterinary medicine registration) are well established and support VA decision making
- Regular formal coordination meetings with minutes (MoH and Customs)
- Effective coordination for emergencies with other institutions, including security forces, municipalities, MoH, etc.
- Good formal coordination with the Dairy and Poultry Boards
- Coordination in some areas (wildlife, food inspection) relies on personal relationships
- Lack of structured programmes in the field between the VA and Min of Environment (no surveillance of wildlife) and MoH (no coordination for inspection of food processors)

EXAMPLE

# CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

## I.6B. External coordination

(including the One Health approach)

*The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, in order to implement all national activities relevant to the OIE Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).*

*Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. wildlife health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).*

## Levels of advancement

1. There is no external coordination with other government authorities.
2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities at national level, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.
3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding) for some activities and/or sectors at the national level.
4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities (such as for One Health), and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country, including at state/provincial level.
5. There are external coordination mechanisms for all activities, from national to field, and these are periodically reviewed and updated to re-clarify roles and optimise efficiency.

EXAMPLE

# CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

## I.6B. External coordination (including the One Health approach)

*The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, in order to implement all national activities relevant to the OIE Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).*

*Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. wildlife health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).*

### Levels of advancement

1. There is no external coordination with other government authorities.
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5. There are external coordination mechanisms for all activities, from national to field, and these are periodically reviewed and updated to re-clarify roles and optimise efficiency.



EXAMPLE

## CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

### Strengths

- Well documented external coordination with Inter-ministerial committees, Dairy and Poultry Boards, and during emergencies
- Regular formal meetings held with minutes available
- Personal interactions with public health and wildlife sectors

### Weaknesses

- Lack of formal coordination at field level for public health and wildlife
- Over-reliance on personal relationships for wildlife and food safety



EXAMPLE

## CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

### Recommendations

- Establish clear formal external coordination procedures for all areas of the veterinary domain
- Maintain and develop personal relationships with other agencies



# CC II-7: Animal production food safety



**EXAMPLE**

**EXAMPLE**

## **CC II-7: Animal production food safety**

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

- A. Regulation, inspection and authorisation of establishments**
- B. Ante and post mortem inspection**

<b>II-7 Animal production food safety</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to assure the safety of food of animal origin for domestic and export markets</p> <p><b>A. Regulation, inspection (including audits), authorisation and supervision of establishments for production and processing of food of animal origin</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary and food hygiene standards for establishments that produce and process food of animal origin, including slaughter, rendering, dairy, egg, honey and other animal product processing establishments.</p> <p>Includes the regulation, initial authorisation of establishments, and the ongoing inspection of establishments and processes, including the identification of and response to non-compliance, based on HACCP<sup>1</sup> principles. It includes external coordination between Competent Authorities as may be required.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regulation, authorisation, and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.</li> <li>2. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some selected premises (e.g. export premises).</li> <li>3. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in large premises supplying major cities and/or the national market.</li> <li>4. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets. There are some reports of dealing with non-compliance.</li> <li>5. Regulation, authorisation, inspection and audit of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises. There are documented cases of the identification and effective response to non-compliance.</li> </ol>

**II.7B Ante- and post mortem inspection at slaughter facilities and associated premises**

*The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the ante-mortem inspection of animals destined for slaughter and the post-mortem inspection of carcasses and meat products at slaughter facilities and associated premises, including to ensure meat hygiene and safety, and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses.*

*This includes standards relating to veterinary and veterinary paraprofessional supervision and inspection, and protocols applied for ante- and post-mortem inspection findings, based on HACCP principles. It includes external coordination between Competent Authorities as may be required.*

**Levels of advancement**

1. *Ante- and post-mortem inspection is generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.*
2. *Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards only in selected premises (e.g. export premises).*
3. *Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and the major abattoirs in the larger cities and/or producing meat for distribution throughout the national market.*
4. *Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards for all slaughter facilities producing meat for export, national and local markets.*
5. *Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including municipal, community, and on farm slaughtering and distribution) and are subject to periodic audits.*

EXAMPLE

# CC II-7: Animal production food safety



## Sources of verification → Evidence

- Mandate – legislation
- One Health roles: MoA, MoH, other ministries and agencies
- List of delegated tasks and the competencies required
- Role of the private sector +/- specialist skills and training
- Lists of accredited establishments and the standards required – with facilities/equipment, staffing, SOPs and quality assurance/HACCP
- Lists of reviews of accredited, authorised, delegated activities/enterprises
- Procedures/staff managing these tasks/programmes
- Database of accredited personnel, facilities
- Documents on activities, reviews etc.
- Audits and revisions
- Site visits and interviews

EXAMPLE

## CC II-7: Animal production food safety

### Findings

- Food safety has become an important issue for the general public
- The VA has regulations for animal slaughter; major slaughterhouses licensed
- Good slaughter practice guidelines only for larger livestock, not poultry
- Veterinarians routinely present only at major city slaughterhouses; district veterinarians have responsibility in their areas
- Religious considerations affect management of animal slaughter
- Much slaughter remains informal
- Limited collection of animal surveillance samples or data
- Visits to slaughterhouses show wide range from high standards in main cities to....!
- After slaughter MoH has responsibility for food safety; no coordination between animal health and MoH



<b>II-7 Animal production food safety</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to assure the safety of food of animal origin for domestic and export markets</p>	<p>1. Regulation, authorisation, and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.</p>
<p><b>A. Regulation, inspection (including audits), authorisation and supervision of establishments for production and processing of food of animal origin</b></p>	<p>2. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some selected premises (e.g. export premises).</p>
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary and food hygiene standards for establishments that produce and process food of animal origin, including slaughter, rendering, dairy, egg, honey and other animal product processing establishments.</p>	<p>3. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in large premises supplying major cities and/or the national market.</p>
<p>Includes the regulation, initial authorisation of establishments, and the ongoing inspection of establishments and processes, including the identification of and response to non-compliance, based on HACCP<sup>1</sup> principles. It includes external coordination between Competent Authorities as may be required.</p>	<p>4. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets. There are some reports of dealing with non-compliance.</p>
	<p>5. Regulation, authorisation, inspection and audit of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises. There are documented cases of the identification and effective response to non-compliance.</p>

<b>II-7 Animal production food safety</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to assure the safety of food of animal origin for domestic and export markets</p>	<p>1. Regulation, authorisation, and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.</p>
<p><b>A. Regulation, inspection (including audits), authorisation and supervision of establishments for production and processing of food of animal origin</b></p>	<p>2. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some selected premises (e.g. export premises).</p>
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary and food hygiene standards for establishments that produce and process food of animal origin, including slaughter, rendering, dairy, egg, honey and other animal product processing establishments.</p>	<p><b>3. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in large premises supplying major cities and/or the national market.</b></p>
<p>Includes the regulation, initial authorisation of establishments, and the ongoing inspection of establishments and processes, including the identification of and response to non-compliance, based on HACCP<sup>1</sup> principles. It includes external coordination between Competent Authorities as may be required.</p>	<p>4. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets. There are some reports of dealing with non-compliance.</p>
	<p>5. Regulation, authorisation, inspection and audit of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises. There are documented cases of the identification and effective response to non-compliance.</p>

<p><b>B. Ante- and post mortem inspection at slaughter facilities and associated premises</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the ante-mortem inspection of <i>animals</i> destined for slaughter and the post-mortem inspection of carcasses and meat products at slaughter facilities and associated premises, including to ensure meat hygiene and safety, and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and <i>zoonoses</i>.</p> <p>This includes standards relating to veterinary and <i>veterinary paraprofessional</i> supervision and inspection, and protocols applied for ante- and post-mortem inspection findings, based on HACCP principles. It includes external coordination between Competent Authorities as may be required.</p>	<p><b>Levels of advancement</b></p>
	<p>1. Ante- and post-mortem inspection is generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.</p>
	<p>2. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards only in selected premises (e.g. export premises).</p>
	<p>3. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and the major abattoirs in the larger cities and/or producing <i>meat</i> for distribution throughout the national market.</p>
	<p>4. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards for all slaughter facilities producing <i>meat</i> for export, national and local markets.</p>
<p>5. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including municipal, community, and on farm slaughtering and distribution) and are subject to periodic audits.</p>	

<p><b>B. Ante- and post mortem inspection at slaughter facilities and associated premises</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the ante-mortem inspection of <i>animals</i> destined for slaughter and the post-mortem inspection of carcasses and meat products at slaughter facilities and associated premises, including to ensure meat hygiene and safety, and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and <i>zoonoses</i>.</p> <p>This includes standards relating to veterinary and <i>veterinary paraprofessional</i> supervision and inspection, and protocols applied for ante- and post-mortem inspection findings, based on HACCP principles. It includes external coordination between Competent Authorities as may be required.</p>	<p><b>Levels of advancement</b></p>
	<p>1. Ante- and post-mortem inspection is generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.</p>
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<p>5. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including municipal, community, and on farm slaughtering and distribution) and are subject to periodic audits.</p>	

## EXAMPLE

# CC II-7A: Animal production food safety - premises

## Strengths

- Public awareness
- Regulations and guidelines in place
- Major city slaughterhouses licensed and operating at a high standard

## Weaknesses

- Informal slaughter common
- Smaller slaughterhouses highly variable and unlicensed

## Recommendations

- Develop a national programme to systemically upgrade and license smaller slaughterhouses
- Increase public awareness of risks and benefits of using formal slaughter premises



## EXAMPLE

# CC II-7A: Animal production food safety – ante and post mortem

## Strengths

- Regulations and guidelines in place
- Major city slaughterhouses licensed and operating at a high standard with trained meat inspectors

## Weaknesses

- Informal slaughter common
- Smaller slaughterhouses highly variable
- Little sample collection/surveillance data being provided

## Recommendations

- Develop a national programme to upgrade smaller slaughterhouse operations
- Require sample collection/surveillance data from slaughterhouses



# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial usage



EXAMPLE

<b>II-9 Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Antimicrobial Use (AMU)</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to manage AMU and AMR, and to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products, via a One Health approach<sup>1</sup>.</p>	<p>1. The VS cannot regulate or control AMR and AMU, and have not developed or contributed to an AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain.</p>
	<p>2. The VS are contributing or have contributed to a national AMR action plan. The action plan has initiated some activities to collect AMU/AMR data or control AMR e.g. awareness campaigns targeting <i>veterinarians</i> or farmers on the prudent use of <i>antimicrobial agents (antimicrobials)</i>. The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is discouraged.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have defined a national AMR action plan in coordination with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, and are implementing some AMU/AMR surveillance and regulations. The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is prohibited.</p>
	<p>4. The VS are implementing a comprehensive AMR action plan based on risk, including AMR surveillance of the most important pathogens for animal health or food-borne diseases, the <i>monitoring</i> of AMU, and the prudent use of antimicrobials in <i>animals</i> (especially the use of critically important antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion does not occur.</p>
	<p>5. An effective national AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain is regularly audited, reviewed and updated by the VS with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, using the results of AMR surveillance. The scale and type of antimicrobial usage in <i>animals</i> poses minimal risk of AMR and alternative solutions for the control of diseases in <i>animals</i> are being implemented.</p>



EXAMPLE

## CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial usage



### Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation
- Coordination mechanisms with MoH/others – MoUs, committees, membership, meetings, minutes, etc
- Organisational charts with job descriptions/qualifications/administration levels/roles & responsibilities
- National Action Plan
- Engagement with private sector
- Communication and awareness programme
- Laboratory capacity
- Surveillance data – AMR
- AMC/AMU data
- Ban on AM growth promoters

## CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial usage

### Findings

- Legislation provides for VA to register veterinary medicines and to ensure product quality and their import and distribution – no manufacture in country
- AM steering committee meeting regularly with MoH
- Lab capacity being developed with external support – only able to undertake base level testing to date; also staff being trained
- Base level surveys undertaken in broilers on AMU and AMR – shows high rate of usage!
- No consolidated data on AMC/AMU – colistin and fluoroquinolones in use
- AM growth promoters banned – little policing
- AM awareness campaigns underway with private sector
- AMs widely available through drug shops

<b>II-9 Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Antimicrobial Use (AMU)</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to manage AMU and AMR, and to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products, via a One Health approach<sup>1</sup>.</p>	<p>1. The VS cannot regulate or control AMR and AMU, and have not developed or contributed to an AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain.</p>
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## EXAMPLE

# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial usage

## Strengths

- Legislation
- Coordination with MoH
- Base level pilot surveillance being undertaken
- Lab capacity being developed
- AMR awareness campaigns

## Weaknesses

- Limited knowledge of AMR
- No data capture AMC or AMU
- No monitoring of ban on AM growth promoters
- Critically important antimicrobials still in widespread use
- Little control over drug shops



EXAMPLE

## CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial usage

### Recommendations

- Implement data capture for AMC/AMU/AMR
- Establish an AMR surveillance plan for the most important pathogens
- Monitor the ban on AM growth promoters
- Ban/reduce the use of critically important antimicrobials



# CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



**EXAMPLE**

EXAMPLE

## CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

<b>III-4 Accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p><i>The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit/ authorise/ delegate to private sector or NGO expertise (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories, animal welfare NGOs), to carry out official tasks on its behalf, usually via a formal agreement (i.e. public-private partnership).</i></p>	1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit/authorise/delegate official tasks to the private sector or NGOs.
	2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit/authorise/delegate official tasks to the private sector or NGOs, but there are currently no accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation activities.
	3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation programmes for certain tasks using formal agreements, but these activities are not routinely reviewed.
	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation programmes using formal agreements, and these activities are routinely reviewed to maintain standards and manage performance.
	5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation programmes, <u>in order to</u> maintain the trust of their trading partners and other stakeholders.



EXAMPLE

# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



## Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation
- List of delegated tasks and the competencies required
- Training programmes for delegated tasks
- Lists of accredited establishments and the standards required – with facilities/equipment, staffing, SOPs and quality assurance/HACCP
- Lists of reviews of accredited, authorised, delegated activities/enterprises
- Procedures/staff managing these tasks/programmes
- Database of accredited personnel, facilities
- Documents on activities, reviews etc.
- Audits and revisions
- Site visits and interviews

# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
    - > Point 9. The Veterinary Services should develop and document appropriate procedures and standards for all providers of relevant activities and associated facilities.
- > The Veterinary Services have the legal authority to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector defined functions and responsibilities
- > The accreditation / authorisation / delegation is clearly documented and includes procedures for cancellation/revision/modifications and control

EXAMPLE

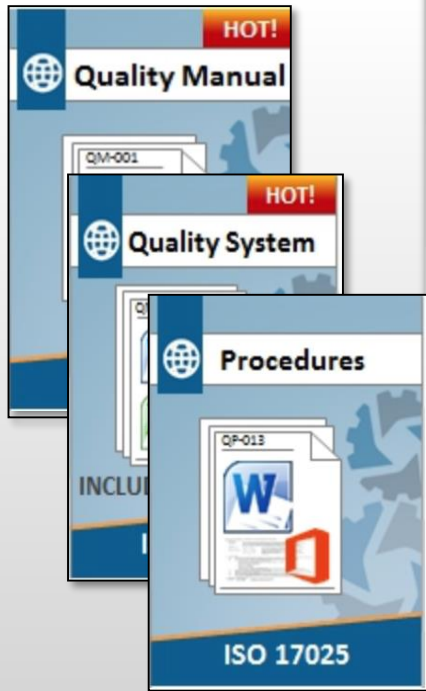
# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of the Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.2.14: The Veterinary Services should, for the purposes of an evaluation, provide detailed information on:
    - > private veterinarians authorised by the Veterinary Services to perform official veterinary functions
    - > describe accreditation standards, responsibilities and/or limitations applying to these veterinarians
    - > veterinary para-professionals in the private sector authorised to perform specific delegated functions (such as laboratory services / veterinary public health / surveillance / vaccinations)

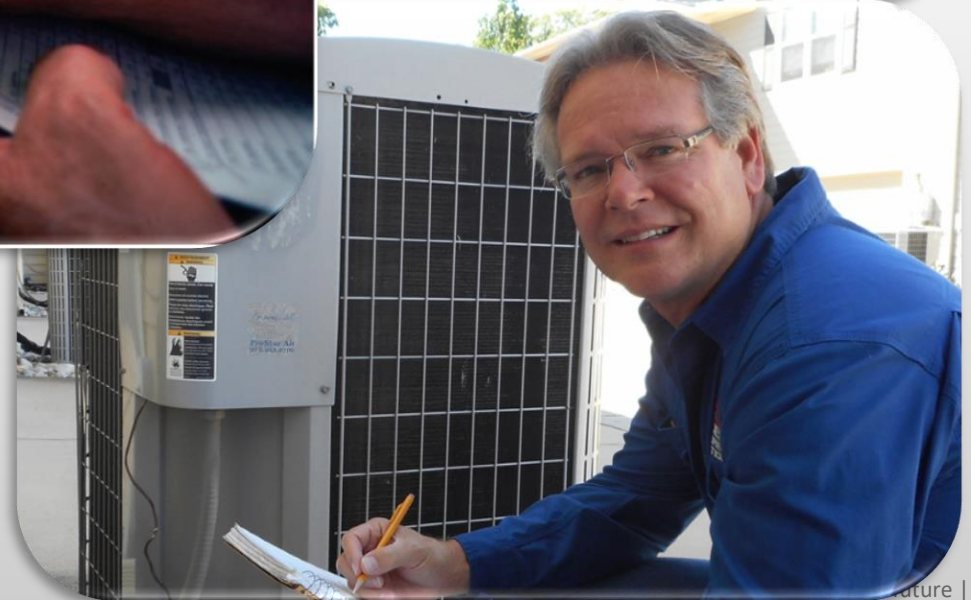
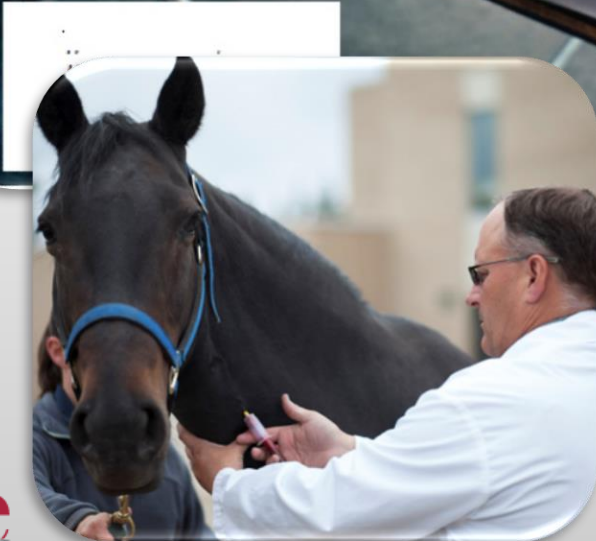
EXAMPLE

# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

## CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



## Report cattle ticks

Legs are dark red-brown and the first pair are close to the snout.



**Bush tick**

Legs are pale cream with a wide space between the first pair and the snout.



**Cattle tick**

Legs are close to snout; the first and last pair are brown and the second and third pair are pale.



**Paralysis tick**

# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

## Findings

- Legislation and regulations in place
- List of accredited laboratories with authorised tests
- Programme contracting tasks to ‘approved vets’ with defined tasks, competencies and reporting; periodic reviews
- Good facilities and control at major entry points, authorised for animal/animal products with sophisticated scanners
- Programme for meat inspection using trained and accredited paravets; ongoing reviews and cross checks
- SOPs available
- The VA have a management team that monitor and review accreditations and delegations
- Export trade supported by accredited facilities and delegation of specified tasks



EXAMPLE

## CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

<b>III-4 Accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
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	5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation programmes, <u>in order to</u> maintain the trust of their trading partners and other stakeholders.

EXAMPLE

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# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

## Strengths

- Accreditation of laboratories and export slaughterhouses
- Delegation of tasks to specified trained personnel
- The database and management procedures are well established
- Accreditation and delegations are routinely monitored and reviewed
- Trading partners accept delegated activities

## Weaknesses

- Documentation of some tasks is limited
- Some competency requirements are outdated
- Formal audits are infrequent



EXAMPLE

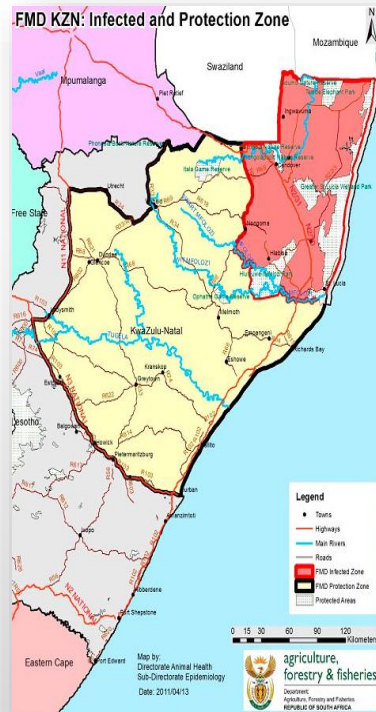
# CC II-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

## Recommendations

- Review and update accreditation/delegation documentation
- Review and update delegations and staff competencies
- Undertake routine formal audits regularly



# CC IV-7: Zoning



# EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

## CC IV-6: Zoning

IV-6 Zoning	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable). Where a country has no need for or interest in developing disease free zones and has not initiated such a process, this critical competency should be assessed as “Non-Applicable” (N/A).</i></p>	1. The VS do not have the authority or capability to initiate the establishment of disease free zones.
	2. The VS have identified a geographical animal sub-population or sub-populations as candidates to target a specific health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS are implementing <i>biosecurity</i> and sanitary measures with the intention of establishing a <u>disease free zone</u> for selected animals and animal products.
	4. The VS have established at least one disease free zone of selected animals and animal products with collaboration from producers and other stakeholders in alignment with OIE standards.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any <u>disease free zone</u> and have gained recognition by OIE and/or trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

EXAMPLE

## CC IV-6: Zoning

### OIE definitions

#### > **Zone**

means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

EXAMPLE

## CC IV-6: Zoning



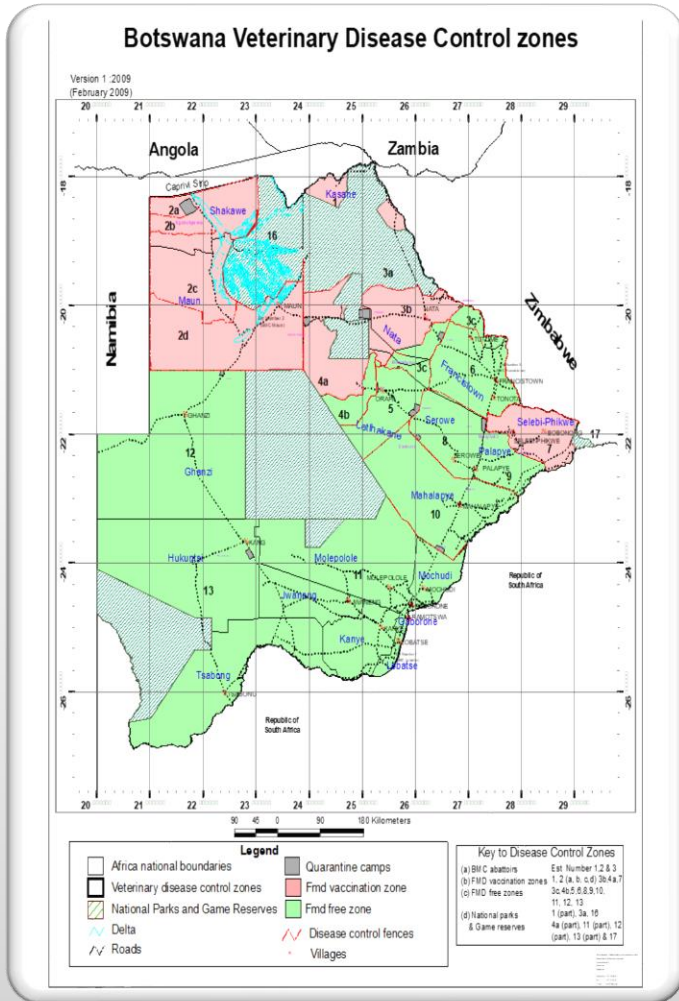
### Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation
- Database of animal populations, premises, animal movements
- Surveillance programme with animal health records
- Epidemiology skills and risk analysis
- List of zones
- Resources – check points, staff, funding
- Stakeholder consultations and records
- Records of notifications to OIE, trading partners
- Stakeholder knowledge
- Staff interviews
- Audits and updates



**EXAMPLE**

# CC IV-6: Zoning



EXAMPLE

## CC IV-6: Zoning



## CC IV-6: Zoning

### Findings

- Strong political and industry support – zoning is critical in maintaining beef export markets
- Country is recognised for its zoning system based on extensive animal/wildlife control fences
- Designated zones monitored and animal movements managed
- Since 2000, beef from the FMD free without vaccination zone has been recognised by OIE and supported exports to the EU.
- FMD outbreaks contained in disease free zones with vaccination. Some progress towards FMD free-without-vaccination status after years of monitoring
- Consultation with stakeholders is infrequent – farmers complain of the economic impact of low prices for beef from the vaccination zones
- No recent epidemiological studies on vaccine effectiveness or the role of small ruminants and pigs

EXAMPLE

## CC IV-6: Zoning

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EXAMPLE

## CC IV-7: Zoning

### IV-6 Zoning

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# CC IV-6: Zoning

## Strengths

- Zoning is well understood and applied with artificial barriers for more than 50 years
- Zoning for FMD is recognised by OIE and international trading partners
- Disease breakdowns are handled promptly and transparently

## Weaknesses

- Insufficient consultation with farmers results in their discontent
- FMD circulation in wildlife has not been investigated since the 1990's
- Post vaccine sero-monitoring not done in FMD vaccination zones
- Virus circulation in small ruminants and pigs should be investigated to determine that they play no role in FMD virus circulation



EXAMPLE

## CC IV-6: Zoning

### Recommendations

- Zoning areas should evolve progressively on the basis of risk analysis and be supported with better consultation with stakeholders
- FMD virus circulation should be monitored in wildlife
- Post-FMD vaccination sero-monitoring should be carried out
- Investigate the epidemiological role of small ruminants and pigs in FMD transmission



# Thank you for your attention!



**Oie**

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## Master Slide



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